



Missouri Environmental Public Health Tracking (EPHT) Network
Metadata Record

Air Quality Data for Ozone

| Description |
|---|
| <p>Citation</p> <p>Titles: Ozone for years 2000 - 2010</p> <p>Originators: Missouri EPHT Program</p> <p>Publication date: 06/01/2011</p> |
| <p>Description</p> <p>Abstract: These datasets include air monitoring results for Ozone. More information regarding the creation of these data files is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at http://www.epa.gov/mxplorer/index.htm.</p> <p>Purpose: These datasets are provided as a reference for users of the Missouri EPHT Network.</p> <p>Supplemental information: These datasets were extracted from the EPA's Air Quality System (AQS) Data Mart available on the internet at: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/airs/aqsdatamart/access.htm.</p> |
| <p>Point of Contact</p> <p>Person: Missouri EPHT Program Manager</p> <p>Organization: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services Division of Community and Public Health Section for Environmental Public Health Bureau of Environmental Epidemiology</p> <p>Phone: 573-751-6102</p> <p>Fax: 573-751-6041</p> <p>Telecommunications Device or Teletypewriter (TDD/TTY) phone: 800-669-8819</p> <p>Email: EPHTN@health.mo.gov</p> <p>Address type: Mailing</p> <p>Address: PO Box 570</p> <p>City: Jefferson City</p> <p>State or Province: MO</p> <p>Postal code: 65102-0570</p> <p>County: Cole County</p> |

| |
|---|
| Address type: Physical Address: 930 Wildwood Drive City: Jefferson City State or Province: MO Postal code: 65109 County: Cole County |
| Data Type |
| Native dataset environment: These files were created using Microsoft Excel. |
| Time Period of Data |
| Beginning date: 01/01/2000 Ending date: 12/31/2010 Currentness reference: Time Period End Date |
| Status |
| Data status: Complete |
| Update frequency: None |
| Key Words |
| Theme: Keywords: air, air quality, NAAQS, Clean Air Act, national standard, respiratory, monitor, ozone, O3, ambient, concentration, seasonal, daily, readings, 029, Missouri, MO Keyword thesaurus: None Place: Location Keywords: 029, Missouri, MO Keyword thesaurus: FIPS 5-2 (State) |
| Data Access Constraints |
| Access constraints: Public access Use constraints: <i>How should this dataset be used?</i> Use of this data is restricted for statistical reporting and analysis only. <i>How should this dataset not be used?</i> Do not attempt to learn the identity of any person included in the data. Do not disclose or make use of the identity of any person or establishment discovered inadvertently and report the discovery to: Missouri EPHT Program Manager Bureau of Environmental Epidemiology P.O. Box 570 Jefferson City, MO 65102-0570 Phone: 573-751-6102 Email: EPHTN@health.mo.gov |

Can it be linked to other datasets?

Do not combine this data with other data for the purpose of matching records to identify individuals. Do not disclose or make use of the identity of any person or establishment discovered inadvertently and report the discovery to:

Missouri EPHT Program Manager
Bureau of Environmental Epidemiology
P.O. Box 570
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0570
Phone: 573-751-6102
Email: EPHTN@health.mo.gov

Can these data be used for commercial purposes?

No.

Can these data be used to form a basis for additional health studies or some remediation actions?

N/A

What are the constraints for data interpretation?

Do not imply or state, either in written or oral form, that interpretations based on the data are those of the original data sources, the Missouri State Government, the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention unless the data user and data sources are formally collaborating and have received written permission to do so. Acknowledge, in all reports or presentations based on these data, the original source of the data, the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Data Security Information

Security classification system: Public

Security classification: Unrestricted

Security handling: No security measures have been specified for this dataset.

Spatial Reference Information

Spatial Domain

Bounding Coordinates

In Unprojected coordinates (geographic)

| Boundary | Coordinate |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| West | -95.77469999999996 (latitude) |
| East | -89.098842000000005 (latitude) |

| | | | |
|--|-------|--------------------------------|--|
| | North | 40.613639999999997 (longitude) | |
| | South | 35.995479000000003 (longitude) | |

Data Structure and Attribute Information

Overview

Entity and attribute overview: Under the Clean Air Act, EPA establishes primary air quality standards to protect public health, including the health of "sensitive" populations such as people with asthma, children, and older adults. EPA also sets secondary standards to protect public welfare. This includes protecting ecosystems, including plants and animals, from harm, as well as protecting against decreased visibility and damage to crops, vegetation, and buildings. To get more information regarding national air quality standards, visit <http://www.epa.gov/air/criteria.html>.

EPA has set national air quality standards for six common air pollutants (also called the criteria pollutants):

- carbon monoxide (CO)
- ozone (O₃)
- lead (Pb)
- nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)
- particulate matter (PM)
- sulfur dioxide (SO₂)

Ozone (O₃) is a gas composed of three oxygen atoms. It is not usually emitted directly into the air, but at ground-level is created by a chemical reaction between oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) in the presence of sunlight. Ozone has the same chemical structure whether it occurs miles above the earth or at ground-level and can be "good" or "bad," depending on its location in the atmosphere.

In the earth's lower atmosphere, ground-level ozone is considered "bad." Motor vehicle exhaust and industrial emissions, gasoline vapors, and chemical solvents as well as natural sources emit NO_x and VOC that help form ozone. Ground-level ozone is the primary constituent of smog. Sunlight and hot weather cause ground-level ozone to form in harmful concentrations in the air. As a result, it is known as a summertime air pollutant. Many urban areas tend to have high levels of "bad" ozone, but even rural areas are also subject to increased ozone levels because wind carries ozone and pollutants that form it hundreds of miles away from their original sources.

"Good" ozone occurs naturally in the stratosphere approximately 10 to 30 miles above the earth's surface and forms a layer that protects life on earth from the sun's harmful rays. Learn more about how ozone can be beneficial up high in the stratosphere but harmful at ground level.

More information regarding Ozone is available from the EPA on the Internet at

<http://www.epa.gov/air/ozonepollution/>.

Entity and attribute detailed citation: Specific citation information is available from the U.S. EPA on the Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/air/index.html>. Suggested citation for published findings based on this data, (with the date changed to reflect the save date on the data file):

US Environmental Protection Agency. Air Quality System Data Mart [internet database] available at <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/airs/aqsdatamart>. Accessed Month DD, YYYY.

Data Quality and Accuracy Information

General

Logical consistency report: The Clean Air Act, which was last amended in 1990, requires EPA to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (40 CFR part 50) for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. The Clean Air Act established two types of national air quality standards. Primary standards set limits to protect public health, including the health of "sensitive" populations such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly. Secondary standards set limits to protect public welfare, including protection against decreased visibility, damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings.

The EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS) has set National Ambient Air Quality Standards for six principal pollutants, which are called "criteria" pollutants. They are listed below. Units of measure for the standards are parts per million (ppm) by volume, parts per billion (ppb - 1 part in 1,000,000,000) by volume, milligrams per cubic meter of air (mg/m³), and micrograms per cubic meter of air (µg/m³).

National Ambient Air Quality Standards

| Pollutant | Primary Standards | | Secondary Standards | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Level | Averaging Time | Level | Averaging Time |
| Ozone | 0.075 ppm (2008 std) | 8-hour (8) | Same as Primary | |
| | 0.08 ppm (1997 std) | 8-hour (9) | Same as Primary | |

⁽⁸⁾ To attain this standard, the 3-year average of the fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentrations measured at each monitor within an area over each year must not exceed 0.075 ppm. (effective May 27, 2008)

⁽⁹⁾ (a) To attain this standard, the 3-year average of the fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentrations measured at each monitor within an area over each year must not exceed 0.08 ppm.

(b) The 1997 standard—and the implementation rules for that standard—will remain in place for implementation purposes as EPA undertakes rulemaking to address the transition from the 1997 ozone standard to the 2008 ozone standard.

(c) EPA is in the process of reconsidering these standards (set in March 2008).

Selection Methods: All data matching the parameter codes for the pollutant listed below are retrieved from AQS, regardless of monitoring method. In most cases the data are from Federal Reference (or equivalent) Methods.

| Parameter | Code | Averaging Time | Measurement Units |
|-----------|-------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| O3 | 44201 | Daily maximum 8-hour average | parts per million (ppm) |

AQI Calculations: In some displays, pollutant concentrations are shown as AQI (Air Quality Index) values to provide a relevant indicator of air quality (e.g. Good, Moderate, Unhealthy). The AQI calculations follow the Technical Assistance Document for the Reporting of Daily Air Quality.

Design Values: A design value is a statistic that describes the air quality status of a given area relative to the level of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Design values are especially helpful when the standard is exceedance-based (e.g. 1-hour ozone, 24-hour PM10, etc.) because they are expressed as a concentration instead of an exceedance count, thereby allowing a direct comparison to the level of the standard.

Design values are defined in the guidance hyperlinked below and are consistent with the NAAQS in CFR Part 50. As such, they are often based on multiple years of data, ensuring a stable indicator. Design values are typically used to classify nonattainment areas, assess progress towards meeting the NAAQS, and develop control strategies. Design values are computed and published annually by EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards and reviewed in conjunction with the EPA Regional Offices. More information on design values can be available on the Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/airtrends/values.html>.

Completeness report: Data completeness for each air monitor was based on the availability of samples for a certain number of days during each calendar quarter. Data are only provided for counties with monitors that pass the completeness criterion.

For additional information concerning the technical documentation, contact the Office of Air and Radiation Communications Office within the U.S. EPA at 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20760 or by telephone at 866-411-4EPA (toll-free from anywhere in the United States).

Data Source and Process Information

Process Steps

Process step information

Process Step 1

Process description: Datasets extracted from the EPA's Air Quality System (AQS) Data Mart available on the internet at: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/airs/aqsdatamart/access.htm> and downloaded to local machine.

Process date: 06/01/2011

Process Step 2

Process description: Microsoft Excel files created.

Process date: 06/01/2011

Process Step 3

Process description: Microsoft Excel files converted to Comma Separated Values (.csv) format by year.

Process date: 06/01/2011

Process Step 4

Process description: Missouri Metadata record created for the datasets using the Missouri EPHT Metadata Record format then converted to .pdf. The creation of a Missouri Metadata record is completed to assist users by offering the record in a format compatible with electronic reading devices and smart phones.

Process date: 06/01/2011

Data Distribution Information

General

Resource description: CSV file

Distribution liability: These data were provided by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services; the findings and conclusions based on these data are the sole responsibility of the author(s) of the study.

Although every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the material contained in this dataset and the Missouri EPHT Network Portal, complete accuracy cannot be guaranteed. The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services is not responsible for any errors or misprints contained herein and cannot accept any responsibility whatsoever for loss or damage occasioned or claimed to have been occasioned, in part or in full, as a consequence of any person acting, or refraining from acting, as a result of a matter contained within the Missouri EPHT Network Portal.

Distribution Point of Contact

Person: Missouri EPHT Program Manager

Organization: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Division of Community and Public Health

Section for Environmental Public Health

Bureau of Environmental Epidemiology

Phone: 573-751-6102

Fax: 573-751-6041

Telecommunications Device or Teletypewriter (TDD/TTY) phone: 800-669-8819

Email: EPHTN@health.mo.gov

Address type: Mailing

Address: PO Box 570

City: Jefferson City

State or Province: MO

Postal code: 65102-0570

County: Cole County

Address type: Physical

Address: 930 Wildwood Drive

City: Jefferson City

State or Province: MO

Postal code: 65109

County: Cole County

Custom Order Process

Custom order process: Custom selected data from this data source/set is available from the United States EPA at:

- Office of Air and Radiation Communications Office
US EPA
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20760
- 866-411-4EPA (toll-free from anywhere in the United States)
This is the EPA Technical Support Center, a general computer system telephone help line, staffed by an EPA contractor. Please state that you are calling about the OAR Web site.
- OAR_Comments@epa.gov

More information on obtaining a custom created Missouri specific health record dataset is available at <http://www.health.mo.gov/data/policies.php>

| Metadata Reference |
|---|
| Metadata Date |
| Last updated: 06/01/2011 |
| Metadata Point of Contact |
| <p>Person: Missouri EPHT Program Manager Organization: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services Division of Community and Public Health Section for Environmental Public Health Bureau of Environmental Epidemiology Phone: 573-751-6102 Fax: 573-751-6041 Telecommunications Device or Teletypewriter (TDD/TTY) phone: 800-669-8819 Email: EPHTN@health.mo.gov</p> <p>Address type: Mailing Address: PO Box 570 City: Jefferson City State or Province: MO Postal code: 65102-0570 County: Cole County</p> <p>Address type: Physical Address: 930 Wildwood Drive City: Jefferson City State or Province: MO Postal code: 65109 County: Cole County</p> |
| Metadata Access Constraints |
| Access constraints: None |
| Use constraints: None |
| Metadata Standards |
| Standard name: FGDC Content Standard for Geospatial Metadata |